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Representative Boutelle, of Maine, is a standing refutation of the theory that excitable temperaments are an exclusive product of Southern climates.

The Carlisle boom must have been

carried out to sea by the high winds of the equinoctial season which have prevailed along the Eastern coast. Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire,

is a very bright man, but he has fallen into the bad habit of denouncing everybody who is on the other side as a cor-Perhaps the declaration of the New

York Republicans upon the money question can be condensed a little, but otherthe St. Louis platform. Thus far Senator Mills, of Texas, has made the loudest bid for Spanish blood

but Senator Morgan has not yet com pleted his speech which he began of the subject some months since. It is estimated that sugar has been undervalued to the extent of \$10,000,000

or more. This is because Secretary Car-

lisle insisted upon an ad valorem rather than a specific duty, as his own hand- treaties have been abrogated Germany writing has indicated. Senate bill repealing the act of the war period prohibiting those who were in the Confederate army from entering the duties.

military service of the United States. It should have been done years ago. The principal occupation of European governments is interfering, the balance of power depending on whether the number of interfering governments is greater or less than that of the governments that interfere to prevent inter-

As every Democrat wio has an office at the hands of the President has become a firm goldite, it is evident that if Mr. Cleveland had had a million and half of offices, as many Democrats in | court wants further light on the subject, the silver wilderness would be shouting and in this case it is not surprising,

There is a difference between a private citizen criticising his countrymen in a foreign land and an official representing his government in another country doing so, but Embassador Bayard seems not to see it. Neither is com-

It may be remarked to those McKinley boomers in Ohio that the motion to nominate Governor McKinley by ac ciamation should be made in some other quarter. Perhaps Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, may be induced to make the motion later on.

who attended the conference with the judge of the District Court handed down James Phillips, of Boston, who was one of them, "are opposed to the free coinage of silver." Nevertheless free-trade and Democratic organs are yet prominently exploiting the affair.

It was hardly necessary to cable from London an official denial of the rumor that the British government had intimated a willingness to act with the United States in recognizing the independence of Cuba. Great Britain's foreign relations are sufficiently complicated now without the insertion of any new wheels.

An advocate of the single tax writes to criticise the Journal's definition of the phrase. The trouble is that there are many definitions, but it is fair to assume that the one which the father of the theory, Henry George, gave in his work on the subject is more authoritative than those given by men who may assume to know more about the theory than he.

The Spanish people gave a notable filustration of the mercurial nature of the Latin races in their recent hostile demonstrations against the United States, and now they are likely to give another in the opposite direction. The temporary postponement of the Cuban belligerency resolutions in the Senate seems to have reversed the current of popular feeling, and instead of wanting to tear Americans to pieces they now want to shake hands with them. No doubt there is an element of good feeling among the Spaniards, but the fact remains that Spanish government in Cuba is a disgrace to nineteenth century civilization.

Kruger's declination of Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to visit England to talk and other warlike preparations are still pendence by repudiating Great Britain's | the vested rights of pensioners, but the

der until compelled to. If the Boers matum they can make up their minds to a hard fight, and if, as a dispatch intimates, Germany, Austria and France have decided to guarantee the complete independence of the Transvaal, it means a European war.

THE DEMAND FOR RECIPROCITY.

The fact that sixty-four of the first seventy-nine replies received from the leading manufacturers and exporters to the circular of the ways and means committee strongly indorse the proposition for a renewal of the reciprocity treatles, indicates how popular this Republican policy has come to be with the business men of the country. One of the strongest of these letters is from the Millers' National Association, which says:

It is the firm and unanimous conviction of all the flour manufacturers in this country that the restoration of the reciprocity principles to future tariff legislation is an absolute necessity to the flour milling industry, which represents an investment of

The manager of a large exporting firm in New York, representing forty cotton mills, gives the ways and means committee figures showing that over twothirds of the firm's trade with Brazil and San Domingo was lost with the revocation of the Harrison treaties made with those nations, and that the whole of its Cuban trade went with the treaty with Spain for reciprocity with Cuba. Iron manufacturers report a loss of trade in South America and in the Spanish West Indies since that Democratic policy was put in effect.

No doubt the Republican tariff will embrace a scheme for the restoration of treaties of reciprocity, but it must be borne in mind that the reciprocal treaties of the Harrison administration were the result of long, patient and skillful negotiation. In France and Germany the securing of the treaties was the work to which Ministers Reid and Phelps devoted their energies. John W. diplomat, was sent to Spain to coax from the Spanish government a trade treaty, nearly all of the advantages of which were for us at the expense of Spain. That arrangements were made with the South American nations was wise it is shaped about right to go into | due very largely to the good will inspired by the generous treatment of them by the Harrison administration.

All this has changed. Without the courtesy of a formal notice the Democratic Congress declared the abrogation of the treaties. That some protest was not made is due to the fact that some of the governments were gratified to have arrangements which were so decidedly favorable to the people of the United States set aside. Now that the and France seem disposed to discriminate against our products, unmindful of The House acted wisely in passing the the advantage which has been derived by them in the enactment of the present tariff law with its lower and ad valorem

> It will take time and statesmanship to restore the reciprocal treaties made by the Harrison administration and recklessly thrown away by the Democratic Congress.

A MIXED CASE.

A Washington dispatch says that the

Supreme Court has ordered a rehearing

in the Long pension case. The court

does not often grant a rehearing, even

on application, and such an order on its

own motion is almost without precedent.

It is virtually a confession that the

for the case is in a curious legal tangle. Judge Long's pension was suspended on June 20, 1893, by order of the Commissioner. The Judge found it out a month later, and in the following October he instituted suit in the District of Columbia courts asking for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Pensions to restore his name to the rolls. On Dec. 22, 1893, Congress passed a law providing that thirty days' notice must be given pensioners before they were cut off. A few days later the Commissioner restored Judge Long's name to the rolls for the purpose, apparently, of starting on a new effort to cut it off. But the mandamus suit was "Three-fourths of the manufacturers | still pending, and in January, 1894, the of the Commissioner on the technical point that as Judge Long's name had already been restored to the pension roll no mandamus was necessary. On every other point involving the merits of the case the court ruled in favor of Judge Long, but on the main point his suit failed. His attorneys immediately applied before another judge of the same court for an injunction restraining the Commissioner from further interfering with the Long pension. The court declined to grant a temporary injunction, and in the meantime the Commissioner, without waiting for a decision on the merits of the case, suspended Long again without giving the full thirty days' notice required by law. time consumed by the notice in its transit through the matis. It was several months before the motion for an injunction was decided, and when the decision came it was almost exactly the reverse of the previous one in the mandamus case. In the injunction case the court decided the technical point of the insufficiency of the notice in Judge Long's favor, but on every other point decided in favor of the Commissioner. Then Judge Long's attorneys made another application before the former judge for a mandamus to compel the restoration of his name to the pension list, and the motion was granted and the writ ordered to issue. The Commissioner of Pensions carried the case to the District Court of Appeals, which reversed the decision of the lower court. Thus the highest courts of the District had rendered four elaborate opinions two of which confirmed Judge Long's contention on the main points and the other two sustained the Commissioner. The war cloud seems to be gathering From the last decision Judge Long appealed to the Supreme Court, which, after having heard the case once, now, of its own motion, orders a rehearing. The rehearing has been set for next

expected before the last of November.

which will be three years from the be-

ginning of the suit. The case is a test

one involving not only the question of

predecessor, except on a showing of and which she certainly will not surren- fraud. In ordering a rehearing of the case the Supreme Court may be seeking have decided to make that their ulti- a way out of a disagreeable dilemma. Naturally it would like, if possible, to the same time it may hesitate to tie the hands of all administrative officers of the government by holding that they are perpetually bound by the action of their predecessors. Perhaps the court thinks if the case can be tided over till a Republican administration, or after the next presidential election, which is pretty much the same, it will somehow settle itself.

SANITARY LEGISLATION BY CON-GRESS.

The bill passed by the House of Representatives on Tuesday making it a penal offense to sell adulterated liquors or wines illustrates the slow degrees by which the United States is approximating older countries in what may be called hygienic or sanitary legislation. The change which is going on in this regard is due to a change in social conditions. In the early days of the government there was no necessity for such legislation, because the evils which it is intended to prevent did not exist Those were the days of pure food and honest dealers. It is only in comparatively recent years that imitation butter, compound lard and adulterated foods and drinks of 'll kinds have been put on the market. Now there is scarcely an article of food that is not counterfeited or injuriously adulterated, and it is probable that pure liquors and wines are the exception rather than the rule. There is no higher duty of government than to protect the people against being poisoned or swindled by the sale of adulterated foods, and as distilled liquors and wines are often prescribed for the sick, they come in the same class. In fact, in all European countries wines are classed as foods and the laws against making, handling or selling adulterated or manufactured Foster, of this State, an experienced | wines are very severe. In recent years Congress has found it necessary to legislate in regard to artificial butter, and bill is now pending making it a penal offense to sell filled cheese as genuine cheese. The time comes when every government finds it necessary for the prevention of fraud and the protection of the health of its people to pass such laws. During the last few years many of the States have enacted laws against the sale of adulterated foods and wines, and eventually all will have to do so.

The bill just passed by the House amends Section 3449 of the internal revenue law. The section at present is

Whenever any person ships, transports or removes any spirituous or fermented liquors or wines under any other than the proper name or brand known to the trade as designating the kind and quality of the contents of the casks or packages containing the same, or causes such act to be done he shall forfeit said liquors or wines and casks or packages, and be subject to pay a fine of \$500.

This applies only to the manufacturer or shipper of spurious or adulterated liquors or wines; the bill passed by the House amends it so as to cover the sale of such articles, thus including the wholesale and retail dealer as well as the manufacturer and shipper. The bill was recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and favorably reported by the ways and means committee, and it met with very little opposition in the House. If properly enforced the new law ought to purge the market of adulterated liquors of all kinds and wipe out the entire brood of cheap and nasty mixtures which in recent years have seriously injured the reputation and market value of pure American wines at home and abroad.

VERY ANCIENT HISTORY.

About three years ago a correspondent sent the Journal for answer the following questions:

In the first issue of treasury notes how many were issued and have these notes always since their issue been at par with gold? In the next issue of treasury notes or greenbacks why was the clause prohibiting payment of duties on imports and interest on

the public debt inserted? At that time these questions were answered. This week a correspondent sends the same questions for answer, indicating that the persistent flat money cranks are vet laboring to deceive people in order to make them believe that irredeemable paper or flat money can be as good as gold, and that there was The questions are easily answered. The two issues were in no respect alike. The demand notes were issued under an act of Congress passed July 17, 1861, before the suspension of specie payments. There was but \$60, 000,000 issued in all. The demand note reads: "On demand the United States promises to pay the bearer ten dollarsreceivable in payment of all public dues." They were not a legal tender. consequently, while the government was compelled to receive them for all dues, including customs, it could not compel any one to take them in payment of an obligation of the government. The demand note, therefore, was a money which the government could not put out and keep in circulation be cause it was not a legal tender. Being receivable for duties, the demand notes came into the treasury instead of the gold which was so much needed to purchase the munitions of war in foreign countries and to pay the interest on the public debt. They remained at par because, being limited as to quantity, they could all be used to pay customs. July 1, 1862, \$53,040,000 of these demand notes were outstanding, but just one year later the amount was reduced to \$3,351,019, while July 1, 1865, the amount was \$472,603. In thirty years no one has seen any of the demand notes in circulation because they have not been in existence-\$50,000,000 of the first issue of greenbacks being set apart to take the place of the demand notes.

The legal-tender act under which the greenbacks were issued became a law Feb. 25, 1862. The government could use these notes to pay all debts except interest, whereas the government's or any individual's creditor could not be compelled to take a demand note for a debt. The greenback could be used to pa every obligation of the government except interest on the public debt. The bonds which the government was sell-Oct. 19, and the decision can hardly be ling, bearing 6 per cent. interest, were redeemable in coin, and the interest was payable in the same. Without such a pledge the bonds could not have been sold and the war would have come to an end in defeat. The government required duties on imports to be paid in gold, because it was needed to buy muni-

interest on the public debt. That is the reason for the exception. It must be clear to any reasonable man.

men will listen to those persons who indecide in favor of pensioners, and at sist that irredeemable and unlimited issues of paper notes can take the place of money redeemable in coin or that they will waste time in listening to cheap demagogues who prattle about the difference between the demand note which ceased to be thirty-three years ago and the legal-tender note, charging that it was made to rob the people. Do those people who listen to these slanders not know that such men as Abraham Lincoln were in the conspiracy which these howlers make responsible for the difference between the demand note and the greenback? Why will they be duped into threshing over and over this straw which has been beaten into chaff? Why do not well-meaning people get in touch with the men and the living issues of to-day?

Minister Bayard's latest speech aggravates his original offense. Read between the lines it is mot only a contemptuous defiance of Congress, but a denial that he has committed any offense whatever. "There is nothing I would say at home," he says, "that I would not say here, and there is nothing would say here that I would not say at nome." This shows that he utterly fails to appreciate the proprieties of the situation. There are many things of a partisan or criticising nature that an American might say at home which he ought not to say abroad, and the case is still stronger with an accredited representative of the government abroad. Mr. Bayard talks to the galeries about the freedom of speech, etc. It is not a question of the freedom of speech, but of the propriety of a United States minister in a foreign country decrying his own by declaring that its eople are misled, its politics corrupt and its legislation venal. An American might say that at home and it would be set down to the account of partisanship or pessimism, but when an official representative of the government says it in a foreign country it is unpatriotic and scandalous. Mr. Bayard's original offense could have been forgiven as unintentional, but his defense of it is unpardonable. If the President had spark of true American feeling he would recall him, but he and Bayard are two

In his address at Edinburgh Minister Bayard denounced protection as "state socialism," said it had "sapped the popular conscience" in this country, "divorced morals from politics," and "done much to throw legislation into the political market where jobbers and chafferers take the place of statesmen." There was much more on the same line. Let us put the shoe on the other foot. Suppose that Sir Julian Pauncefote, Britisn minister to the United States, should. in a public address in New York, say: In my own country I have witnessed the of free trade, which I believe has done nore to strengthen the classes and weaken the masses, to depress agriculture, to create inequality of fortune, to exclude progres sive and patriotic Englishmen from the public councils and to revet the power of the ruling class than any other single cause.

Under the false pretense of free trade it has destroyed fair trade and has sapped every other interest of the empire to foster a mercantile spirit that is eating out the life and heart of the nation. This is not a stronger attack on free trade than Mr. Bayard made on protection. An Englishman might make it in England without being called to account, but suppose Sir Julian Pauncefote had made it in New York. He would have received a peremptory re-

call by cable the next morning. Banker Morgan has declared that the folly of Congress stands in the way of the improvement of business. As Congress interfered with a bond deal which would have added several millions to the banker's pile, he may not be regarded as an impartial judge. Still, no one can say much for the silver majority which has prevented Congress from enacting useful legislation.

Mahony's bronze statue of General William Henry Harrison was placed in position in Monument Place yesterday and attracted much attention, the general verdict being that it is a good piece of work. It represents General Harrison in the prime of life and in military dress. The body is well molded, the expression of the face life-like, the pose of the figure natural, and the drapery, a military cloak, harmonizes with the whole. At first glance some thought the nose too large, but General Harrison had a large nose. Ex-Mayor Caven was a boy in his teens in 1841 and was one of a party that steamed down the Ohio river to meet General Harrison near Pittsburg on his way to Washington as President-elect. He says the General showed some signs of age at that timehe was then sixty-eight years old-and the feature that most impressed itself on Mr. Caven's memory was his big nose He remembers, also, that the General's right hand was greatly swollen from shaking hands with the multitude. A few weeks later he was a corpse. The new statue is a distinct addition to the attractions of Monument Place and will add to the fame of the artist.

J. B. T., Liberty Center: Yes; if A buys a farm of B and gives his note for \$2,000 he can compel B to take two thousand standard stlver dollars in payment. The standard silver dollar, containing 371.25 grains of pure silver. has been an unlimited legal tender since the creation of the United States mint, April 2, 1792-nearly 104 years. The standard silver dollar was never demonetized. It was dropped from the coins of the United States in 1873. but coinage was restored in 1878. Feb. 1, 1896. there were 423,289,629 of such dollars in the United States, of which 56,629,676 were in circulation. Previous to 1878 there had been only a few over 8,000,000 of such dollars.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

An exquisite poster put out in Boston by a publishing firm for its Easter announcements shows the head of a beautiful woman with golden hair and robed in a blue gown and hood of mediaeval design, holding in her hands (though these are left out of the pic-ture), a cluster of annunciation lilies. It is stated by one who has investigated the subject that the average yearly expenses of a co-operative building and loan association of Philadelphia is \$350. In most cases no salaries are paid except to the secretary, and he receives about \$150 per annum. There are over four hundred associations in Phil-

Dr. Pendleton, who is described as a powerful preacher and an "old war-horse in Methodism," has been assigned to the Baldwin circuit in Kansas, with a salary of \$250 a year. Dr. Pendleton has twelve children, of whom play on musical instruments and discourse sweet strains at the Doctor's eligious meetings.

General Neil Dow, who was ninety-two years old on Friday, is remarkably vigorous. "His mental powers," says the Boston Transcript, "have not as yet felt the touch of age, and during the late municipal campaign he wrote a series of letters for a local paper, in which he assailed those to whom he was opsed with all his old-time vigor. Last sum-

mer he traveled freely, and responded many calls for his services as a public spe In the early summer he addressed a great number of outdoor meetings in Portland, and in the fall spoke to at least six thousand people at Old Orchard. During the year he wrote much for publication, and kept up his great correspondence with temper-

ance workers all over the world. One of the friends of the Duc d'Aumale the other day, in talking to the Prince of the coming marriage of the second daughter f the Duc de Chartres to the son of Marshal MacMahon, referred to the possible political effects. "Yes," said the former commander of the Seventh Corps, "we have been forbidden to give our sons to the army, so we give our daughters."

The rare and splendid collection of Welsh nanuscripts formed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middle Hill and Chekenham, England, has been sold for £3,500 to the com-mittee of the Cardiff Free Library, who were enabled to make the purchase by the liberal assistance of Lord Bute, Lord Windsor, Lord Tredegar and other friends. This collection onsists of 1,461 items.

Barney Barnato once rented a Mttle house n one of the frontier towns of South Africa. After a time, however, he quarreled with his landlord, and was ordered to leave it. Then he got even with the landlord by inserting the following advertisement in the local paper: "Wanted, by a gentleman who agreed to leave dwelling occupied by him in condition in which he found it, 100,000 lively black bee-

In his reminiscences of the late Ambros Phomas, M. Jules Simon tells an interesting story. After the war of 1870 M. Thomas reurned to his villa, expecting to find everyhing topsy-turvy, as it had been occupied by Prussian soldiers. Instead of which everything was intact, and on the hall table was a card bearing the name of the officer, and underneath the words, "Nephew of Meyer-

It has been decided to erect a George Eliot nemorial fibrary at the novelist's native own, Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, England. The design is to have it somewhat like the nemorial theater at Stratford-on-Avon, and to place in it for public exhibition a collec-tion of manuscripts, pictures and other relics of the celebrated author. Subscriptions are sought from America, and, as in the case of the Shakspeare and Carlyle memorials, it is expected that the United States will furnish nore than their quota of funds.

One of the most intimate friends of M Dumas, fils, was a retired naval officer, who ived in a distant corner of Normandy. As soon as the author of "Camille" died, the officer went over all the letters which he had received from Dumas, and destroyed every one which referred to any private affairs of the author. Where the letters also contained literary and philosophical discussions, he carefully blotted out the personal parts, in order that nothing of a personal nature ample not often followed.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Furious Noncombatant, "Wyndley is a soldier by profession, diou say?"

"Yes. He has been, ever since the war." A Profound Reasoner. "There's no use of all them words,"

he sign painter, looking at his copy, which read "Mrs. Dr. Browne." "You wouldn' make it 'Mr. Dr. Browne,' for that wouldn't be grammar." So the sign came home "Drs. Browne."

Party Differences. "Tell me now," said the earnest person what difference, if any, there is between "Come to think of it," said the gentleman

after the office, "salaries are the same, matter which party controls them." The Only Course. "Dear me," said the lovely lady, petulantly, Those are beautiful verses you have writ-

ten about me, but it happens that my hair is dark brown, instead of golden." "Haw! By Jove! So it is," said the petted society poet. "Well, there is only one thing to do. You must have your hair bleached."

ANOTHER TRUST FORMED. Consolidation of the Principal Elec-

tric Heating Apparatus Concerns.

BOSTON, March 25.-The American Elec-

tric Heating Corporation, which includes all the companies of importance engaged n the manufacture of heating apparatus, has been formed, with headquarters in this city. The new corporation is controlled by a syndicate of Boston, New York and Western capitalists. J. Murray Forbes, of Boston, is president of a board of twelve directors, and James I. Ayer, ex-president of the National Electric Association, is general manager. Negot'ations, with this consolidation in view, have been pending for some months, and the chief object of formation is to secure a more rapid development of the electric heating process by a concentration of patents and capital than has been possible while they have been widely scattered. To do this the company will have a capital stock of \$10,-000,000. An issue of \$500,000 fifteen-year 5 per cent. income bonds will be made. Of these securities \$8,900,000 stock and \$269,000 bonds will be used to buy up for the con panies who comprise the corporation al patents, processes and devices through the country that are believed to be of value Stock amounting to \$1,060,000 and \$231,00 income bonds will remain in the treasury for future needs. The bonds will be cumulative after Jan. 1, 1890, and a sinking fund \$10,000 per annum will be provided The companies absorbed by the new cor poration are: New England Electric Heating Company; the Burton Electric Comtric Heating Manufacturing Company, St. Paul; the Dewey Electric Heating Co. Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rich Electric Heating Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; the Western Electric Heating Company, St. Paul, Minn., and the Central Electric Company, New York. The manufacturing plant will be at Cambridgeport and the head office in Bos-on, with agencies in New York and Chicago. James I. Ayer, ex-president of the National Electric Light Association, is the general manager. Among the promine nen included in the syndicate are: Charle A. Morse, W. A. Endicott, jr., Charles Perkins, Charles J. Paine, Oliver Ames, Convers, M. L. Corning, Thomas Nelson N. Fenno, A. R. Whitter, A. C. Con vers, Jackson & Curtis, E. D. Barbour, Rob-ert Bradley, Peter Bradley, Robert Treat Paine, jr., and others. The board of di ectors consists of J. Murray Forbes, pres ent; Charles A. Morse, jr., Perkins, Charles L. Edgar, of the Edisor Electric Light Company; Charles Francis Beorge U. Crocker, Ambrose Eastman, all f Boston; S. S. Wheeler, of the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company; Arthur M. Dodge, of New York, and H. B. Scott, of

ST. LOUIS CHOSEN.

Burlington, Ia.

National W. C. T. U. Convention to Be Held in the Mound City.

CHICAGO, March 25. - Miss Frances Willard authorizes the statement that the national convention of the Womar's Christian Temperance Union for 1896 will be held at St. Louis almost without a doubt. The matter was discussed at a conference today in the rooms of the association at the Temple, and while each of the other cities had claims which the managers recognized the sentiment in favor of St. Louis was practically uranimous. The convention will be held in September or October. In addition, it was decided to hold three conferences or the Pacific coast-at Seattle, Portland and San Francisco-during the winter. Fraternal delegates were appointed to the annual convention of the British Woman's Temperance Association, to be held in London the last week in May. Miss Willard president of the World's Union; Miss Anna Gordon, assistant secretary of the World's W. C. T. J.; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine, vice resident at large of the National and presiente Stevenson, of Massachusetts, ponding secretary of the National W. .: Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, of tucky, assistant recording secretary of the National union and president of Kentucky inion; Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Massachi world's superinter nce instruction; Mrs. Hanna J. Balley, Maine, world's superintendent of peace and arbitration, and Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Rhode Island, prisor evangelist, were appo

Acquitted of Heresy. MADISON, Conn., March 25 .- The Rev. W. H. Brown has been acquitted of the charge of heresy by the council of congregational churches of the district of New fore which he was put on trial

AND THE HARRISON DECORATIONS RESOLUTION WENT OVER.

Adjournment of Congress on May Proposed by Senator Platt in a Formal Joint Resolution.

SALARIES ATTACKED

PAY OF ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Tilts and Explanations in the House-Cannon Criticised-Debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 25.-The first reference to the adjournment of Congress came in the Senate to-day in formal resolution offered by Mr. Platt, proposing an adjourn ment on May 2. Mr. Platt said his purpose was to call attention at this time to the desirability of an early adjournment. The reso lution was referred to the appropriations ommittee, as any determination as to adjournment must depend on the condition of the appropriation bills. The adoption of resolution allowing ex-President Harrison to receive decorations from Spain and Brazil was postponed by an objection from Mr. Allen. During the day Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, proposed a constitutional amend ment prohibiting the United States or any State from giving any recognition or financial aid to any church or religious institu-Most of the day was spent on the legislative appropriation bill, which is not yet completed. The paragraphs substituting salaries for fees for United States district attorneys and marshals were agreed to after a lengthy discussion.

Both the floor of the Senate and the galleries were well nigh deserted when the session opened, as there was promise that the exciting Cuban debate would give way to the routine of appropriation bills. Mr. Sherman at once presented a favorable report on the resolution authorizing ex-President Harrison to accept decorations conferred on him by Brazil and Spain when he was President. Mr. "Let that resolution go over," Mr. Allen. One objection was sufficient to prevent immediate action, so the resolution

Mr. Gallinger proposed an amendment to the Constitution, to be known as Article ing that neither Congress no any State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use the credit of the United States or any State, or any money raised by taxation for the purpose of founding, maintaining, aiding any church, religious denomination or religious society or institution, society of undertaking which wholly or in part under sectarian or ec The bill was passed authorizing the Kan

sas City, Watkins & Gulf Railway Company to build a bridge across the Black river At this point Mr. Platt arose and said h hought it about time to ournment, and, without further

he offered the following written "Resolved by the Senate and the House Representatives, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective nouses on the second day of May, at

Without any further comment the resolu tion was referred to the committee on appro-priations, and the Senate returned to consid-eration of the legislative appropriation bill. The question of reforming the fee system of United States district attorneys and mar-shals occasioned much debate. Mr. Hoar opthe change from fees to salaries means of an appropriation bill, as it was a large subject, and needed special treatment. Mr. Allen attacked the high salaries proosed to be given to district attorneys, and were being put through the Senate. He declared that the offices of district attorneys were given frequently in the payment of po-litical debts, and, instead of requiring a high legree of legal talent, the places sometimes went to "shysters" who could not earn a

George attacked the entire po iving high salaries, and showed that the overnors and attorney-generals of States less by half than the bill propose 'Mr. Allen also criticised the provision al-lowing the Attorney-general to designate the chanan the government cost \$50,000.000 annually, and now it cost \$500,000,000. In that expenditures had increased ten-Officials were thrusting their

into the treasury, and, by hook and crook.
mainly by crook, seeking to increase their
salaries. The purpose of this provision was
to add to the offices controlled by an execu-Mr. Hoar responded warmly that the Senate could not waste its time investigating tricts in the United States. If it did it would a laughing stock. ment could not trust the Attorney-genera this duty, then the American governhad better shut up shop and apply to ome Populist club to carry on its affairs.

After an extended debate the salaries for orneys and marshals were agreed to as reported, with a few miner changes legislative appropriation bill was not leted when, at 5:30, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned When asked to-day for his reasons for the introduction of his resolution for the liournment of Congress on May 2. Senator Platt replied that he had put in the resolu-tion because he believed that Congress could complete all the business that it will be able to do by that time. "It is perfectly clear," he said, "that there will be no important legislation during the session except that embraced in the appropriation bills, and there is no reason why those bills should not be disposed of in the six weeks allowed by the resolution. This being the case, we should begin to look to adjourn-I see no reason for remaining here merely for the purpose of introducing and talking on agitating resolutions, and I am uaded that the country would, under circumstances, be better satisfied to have us at home than to have us here. The Senator added that a large majority the Senators favored early adjournment, a that most of those with whom he had talked thought it could be accomplished by the

INCIDENTS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Boutelle Accuses General Wheeler of Changing the Record. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The House to

day took up the naval appropriation bill and, despite several diverting incidents, made such rapid progress with it that when the adjournment was reached all the paragraphs had been passed save those relating to the increase of the navy. The bill carries \$31,-611,034-\$2,468,438 more that the current lawand authorizes four new battle ships and fifteen torpedo boats, the cost of which, complete, will be almost \$35,000,000. Not a single amendment was adopted, although there was an effort to provide for a new dry dock at the League island yard. During the day Mr Boutelle and Mr. Wheeler continued their altercation of yesterday over the record of the Democrats on the bill to retire General Grant. The other incident of the day arose in connection with an attack made by Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, on naval officers detailed at the naval observatory. There was a dash of excitement in the

pening proceedings of the House to-day, Mr. Bartlett rose to a question of persona privilege to deny the statement that he shed the campaign circular used by Mr. ulzer, a few days ago, in an attack upon Mr. Gibson, He denounced the charge as

Mr. Boutelle was on his feet as Mr. Bartlett sat down. He, too, had a ques tion of privilege to present, he said, in connection with a colloquy between General Wheeler and himself, during the debate on the Confederate disability bill yesterday. His sentence raised a laugh. "During of those bursts of fervid enthusia which occasionally sweep over the House," aid he, "and almost drive us into war with ingland and Spain, the House, on

Mr. Wheeler had altered the Record so as to say that "many Democrats voted for the bill to relieve General Grant," instead of "all the Democrats," as the official notes reported him. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bou-telle said, the vote on the bill was 198 year

Mr. Owens attempted to prevent Mr. Bou-telle from rehearsing the history of the bill and the Speaker thought that branch of the matter was not competent, but Mr. Boutelle made his point by stating that 58 of the 79 votes against the bill were cast by ex-Confederates. He moved that the Record be corrected and, without objection, it was

Mr. Wheeler, meantime, was clamoring for ecognition. He wanted to review the history of the Grant bill, but this not being permitted he contented himself by offering as an explanation for the change made in the Record that he thought a gentleman, in re-vising his remarks, had a right to make his statements conform to the truth. The House then, on motion of Mr. Bot telle, went into committee of the whole an telle, went into committee of the whole a took up the consideration of the naval a propriation bill. Mr. Boutelle, chairman the committee, made a general statement in explanation of the provisions of the bi which were fully set forth in these patches yesterday, in the course of wh he spoke in eloquent terms of the new navy. We should be proud, he said, of the Co-lumbia, "the gem of the ocean," and of the New York, the finest protected steel cruises inder the canopy of heaven. These references to the growth and magnificence of the new navy elicited applause. He went exhaustively into the utility of a heavy line of attle ships as a protection to the coast where there were no fortifications. The en-emy would, he said, naturally avoid places with heavy coast defenses. In reply to a question from Mr. Tinsley Mr. Boutelle explained that about \$9,000,00 was carried by the bill for the increase is

the navy already authorized and \$3,256,000 for work on the four new battle ships and fifteen torpedo boats authorized in the bill. The two attle ships being constructed at Newpo. lews would cost each \$2,250,000 for hull ar ery, \$600,000 for armor and \$2,000,000 for armament. Assuming that that would be the cost of the four new battle ships authe cost of the lour new battle ships authorized by the bill, they would cost about \$14,000,000, and the increase in the navy suthorized by the bill would cost, for completion, about \$35,000,000, of which but \$3,265,000 was carried by the bill. The grand total carried by the bill was \$31,611,034—\$2,468,48 more han the current bill Mr. Cummings, a member of the commit gave the bill his hearty indorsement,

nical bill ever reported from the nava committee. Our naval establishmen thought, should keep pace with the pro of the world. It was our duty to ma a ratio of increase with the war ship; of England. The best defense was the incan After a few remarks by Mr Low, in favor of the bill, general debute was closed and the bill was read for emendment under the

Mr. Binsham offered at amendment to apropriate \$200,000 toward the completion of a ry dock to cost not exceeding \$750,000 at the League island navy yard. Philadelphia.

Mr. Dingley made the point of order, which
was sustained, that the appropriation was not authorized by existing laws. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, antaconized the ovision in the bill for the erection of resiences on the grounds of the naval observa-ery. Those buildings, he said, were cocu-ed by favorte naval officers who were minally in charge of astronomical observtions, but who practically knew no more

Mr. Boutelle protested indignantly against Mr. Cannon's interference with the work of the naval committee. He paid a high triblite to the attainments of the naval ofcers. In the American navy, he said, there Mr. Robinson, of Pennsylvania, who was educated at Annapolis and perved eleven years as an officer of the navy, defended the

un at Mr. Cannon in a good-numored way. in Illinois for service, said Mr. Rob-Potomac river. While pacing the deck he started back in amazement from an open atchway, exclaiming: "My God, she is Later Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Boutelle at the controversy he had with Mr. Boutelle at the controversy he had with Mr. Boutelle at the Later Mr. Wheeler again recurred to the he Record that, while he had not been accurate in stating that all the Democrats voted for the bill to retire General Grant, 77 had so voted. This drew another statement from Mr. Boutelle. He also had the Record and showed that seventy-nine Demo-crats had voted against the bill of whom fifty-eight had served in the Confederate ar-

the increase in the new savy was reach the committee arose, and, at 450 the Hor To Increase Letter Carriers' Salaries.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Representative Sperry, of Connecticut, from the postoffice committee, has reported to the House the bill agreed on by the committee fixing the maximum salary of letter carriers in cities of more than 75,000 population at \$1,200 per year. The free delivery service, says the accompanying report, is now a source of quite a large income to the government, and should the bill become a law it be more than self-sustaining. It is b be more than self-sustaining. It is believed that the carriers, who are faithful, having full knowledge of their duties and the resi dences of those they serve, would be willing to continue in the discharge of their duties would not be looking for other btained. It would, says the report, put the service on a more stable i from the service would be rea hould the bill become a law.

Major Steele Honored Again. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 35.-Representative Steele was to-day re-elected by the House committee on military affairs to the board of managers of the Volunteer Soldiers' Home. An Associate Press dispatch says: A number of vacancies will occur in the board of managers of soldiers' homes this year and the Republican members of the House t mend to the full ments of General Franklin, of ecticut; ex-Representative Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois; George L. Ber Maine, and Representative George W. f Indiana, to fill the vacancies. Messrs, Franklin and Steele will succeed Mr. Henderson will take the place low held by Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago, and Mr. Beale will succeed General Fessenden, of Maine, who declined a re-

Paymaster Webster Not Punished. WASHINGTON, March 25.-The record of the court martial in the case of Passed Assistant Paymaster Edwin B. Webster, which was held on the Asiatic station, has just reached the Navy Department. The officer was attached to the Yorktown and was convicted of violations of the naval regulations and the law in failing to render proper accounts of his disbursements. The feature of the case was the extraordinary action of the reviewing authority, Admiral Mc-Nair, who, after expressing his displeasure at the insufficiency of the sentence (three months' confinement to his ship and a repriand absolving him from any punishment. The case calls for no action by the Navy

Confirmations by the Senute. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The Senate n executive session, confirmed the following nominations: John J. Brice, of Callfornia, to be fish commissioner; R. L. Miler, of Virginia, to be consul of the United. States at Hull, England; Ethelbert Watts, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the States at Horgen, Switzerland Wright, of South Dakota, and John Lane, of Washington, to be Indian inspectors.

General Notes.

ecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The postoffice at Sylvaria, Parke county, has been re-estab lished with Henry Durham as postmaster. The following named noncommissioned officers have been promoted to second lieutenants: Corporal H. A. Sievert, Twelfth Infantry; Corporal F. B. Shaw, Twenty-first Infantry; Corporal R. S. Turman, Sixteenth Infantry; Sergeant W. Fifth Infantry: Sergeant H. F. Rethers The House co. cided to report favorably the bill intro-duced by Representative Erdman in rela-tion to arbitration between carriers engaged in interstate-commerce and their emloyes. The measure has been advocated

The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent ubmit plans and estimates for the im-rovement of Fairport harbor, Ohio. The treasury to-day lost \$23,500 in gold

the Indians of the San Corios reservation Arizona, for the reli of the reservation. He also sut draft of a bill to carry it into effect. The President has approved the joint resoution directing the Secretary of War to